

ORLEANS COUNTY MONITOR

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INNKEEPERS' LICENCES.

Four weeks ago the Monitor published an editorial declaring against innkeepers' licenses, in anticipation of a bill being presented to our legislature granting liquor licenses to hotels upon certain conditions. Such a bill has now made its appearance and is causing considerable discussion. We notice that the hotel men's organization of the state has declared for it. A number of papers have also spoken in favor of such licenses being given, among them being the Express and Standard. We are told however that a large majority of the Orleans county members will oppose the measure. In the course of its discussion the Newport contemporary says:

"We believe in the innkeepers' license or licensed inn. Not the kind that dispenses liquor over a bar—not the kind that deals it out to the local trade. These are no better than the village dive or the local saloon where all are served alike. A licensed inn, properly conducted, is an orderly place. They are hardly understood by the public at large. People get a wrong conception of them—condemn them before they inspect, and see in them evils that never exist. This originates from the word 'license,' which in their minds covers a multitude of sins. You can stop at a licensed inn—often do—and not know it unless some attendant or other desire compels you to ask. Home citizens are unkindly of these licenses because there is no outward effect—no home patronage—no intoxication—no element to disturb. A licensed inn is for the benefit of the tourist, the traveler, the outside patrons of the place who, following an ancient custom—not ours—believe a sip of something at the journey's end is the greatest strength preservative there is on earth. You do not believe this, neither do we; but thousands do, and their rights and opinions are as good as ours."

"It is just to fight the evils of intemperance, just to discountenance the open saloon, just to prohibit a licensed town, just to fight liquor in any form that is a detriment to the peace and happiness of home and the welfare of the public at large. But a licensed inn, with our present interpretation of it, betrays none of these evils. It furnishes to the tourist and weary traveler that which they will have, without the aid of a doctor's certificate, or a journey to some obscure corner of the town to procure. And a glass of wine, or beer, or other liquor is no worse to the weary tourist for ill he claims to possess, or to brace his tired nerves, than are powder and pills, and other narcotics, for another class who take them for precisely the same things."

"The very best hostilities or inns in the United States are licensed ones. They should be licensed in Vermont. Should be to the extent of the accommodation of its guests in a regulated way. The traveling public demand it. It has got to and will come with the introduction of large hotels. This does not interfere with a prohibitory town, or prohibitory laws, or anything that should conflict with the temperance cause. A glass of liquor, or bottle of beer for private use at the licensed inn, is not intemperance; not one whit more so than the pill, or powder, which nearly every handbag contains. Is there not consistency in this? Is it not looking the matter squarely in the face and stating the facts as they really exist?"

We agree with the Express and Standard in many of the minor points it brings out in the above but cannot agree with the main contention that licensed inns are for the best, every-thing considered.

It is true that many a man has been disgusted with those who opposed the liquor traffic when he learns that such people are tied to a powder or pill habit or even some "habit" less harmful. The principle of being a slave to an appetite is the same whether it be an appetite for tea or an appetite for liquor. The result may not be the same. It is also true that little ill effects would result from a licensed inn, locally, if such inns were "properly conducted" and liquors only "served in the proper way," as the editor of the Express and Standard puts it, and adds that a licensed inn with his "interpretation of it betrays none of these evils," referring to the ill of the regular saloon.

Here's where the pinch comes. The argument that "prohibition does not prohibit" applies equally in this case. An inn licensed to dispense liquors to its guests will not prohibit local people from obtaining liquor; for is not the local boarder or the local man who purchases his dinner or a night's lodging, a "guest" in the interpretation of the word? Even if this were prohibited by the law, and enforced by the holder of an inn keeper's license, what prevents a local man or a party of local men from going to the town three or five miles distant, have a meal, and proceed to secure the desired liquor? We see absolutely no way of preventing local ill effects with licensed hotels in our midst.

We do not claim to know the exact provisions of the proposed bill as we

have not seen it, but understand that a petition from a certain number of voters in a town that votes "no" is the required provision for securing an innkeeper's license and that the control of the license is in the hands of the local selectmen. That is, the granting or revoking of the license. If these licenses and the dispensing of liquor by hotel keepers are entirely for the benefit of outside parties and have no connection with local interests why should the bill provide that only upon the request of a certain number of local people can such a license be granted? If it is a thing entirely apart from local effect, is no part or parcel of local affairs or conditions, why are the selectmen given the power to give and revoke the licenses?

These are only a few of the points that come to us at this time as reasons why hotel licenses should not be granted if we believed in the license at all. But back of it all we do not believe in the principle of licensing the sale of liquors as a beverage at any time or place or in any manner. The common good is not promoted by the consumption of alcoholic liquors as a beverage. Why should it be licensed at all upon any condition?

WHAT THE PAPERS SAY.

Governorship Talk Started.

The Montpelier correspondent of the Burlington News has started in on the next Governor, so quick, and says:—"It was hinted at the state house last week that Roger W. Hulburd, of Hyde Park, might be in a receptive mood when the time came around to think about candidates for Governor a year hence."—Hyde Park News and Citizen.

Rufus W. Spear.

Rufus W. Spear of Newport, well known throughout the state as the efficient clerk of the public service commission, entered upon the duties of judge of probate of Orleans county, to which office he was elected in September, on Dec. 2. Mr. Spear was long assistant in the probate office to retiring Judge F. E. Alfred and his choice in the succession is fitting in every respect. This paper joins with others in extending congratulations.—Rutland News.

Strong for Capital Punishment.

The recent agitation on the question of the abolition of capital punishment seems to have resulted in the retaining of the death penalty by a more decisive majority than usual in the legislature. It has been many years since a bill to do away with capital punishment has been turned down so decisively as it was at Montpelier this week. With murder as common as it is nowadays appeals for a more merciful law are not received very cordially.—Bennington Banner.

STATE NEWS.

J. G. Norton Secretary to Congressman Greene.

Col. J. G. Norton of St. Albans has resigned as official reporter of the house of representatives, and left for Washington, D. C., to enter upon the duties of his new position as secretary to Congressman F. L. Greene. W. H. Crockett has been appointed to succeed Colonel Norton.

Annual Meeting Red Cross.

The annual meeting of the Vermont chapter of the National Red Cross Society was held in Montpelier Dec. 11 and the following officers were elected for the year ensuing: President, Dr. H. D. Holton of Brattleboro; vice president, F. S. Billings of Woodstock; secretary, Charles S. Forbes of St. Albans; treasurer, H. S. Howard of Burlington. Last year the society gave \$144 to the Vermont sanatorium at Pittsford.

Ends His Life with a Rope.

Jasper Perkins, aged 75 years, committed suicide by hanging Wednesday, Dec. 11, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. H. E. Ayer, at Bridgewater village. He had tried several times before to end his life and had been closely watched, but that night he took advantage of the temporary absence of the members of the family and went to the barn, where he spread a blanket on the floor back of a stall and hanged himself to a harness hook.

Killed by His Own Gun.

Ernest Bohannon, aged 20 years, the son of Andrew Bohannon of Swanton, was shot Dec. 11 by the accidental discharge of a gun and died of internal hemorrhage shortly after. The shot entered his left groin. Bohannon and Joseph Hoag went up the railroad track north of the Canada Atlantic yard, rabbit hunting. Leaving his companion on the track, Bohannon went a short distance to get some water, and dropped his gun on the ground where it was discharged.

Braved Fire to Save Girl.

Seven-year-old Grace Healey perished in a fire that destroyed the house of her father, Charles Healey, at Montgomerystown Saturday morning and Charles Cole, aged fifteen years who lived with the Healeys, was terribly burned in a vain attempt to rescue the child. Young Healey returned to the burning house to get the little girl, but before he could reach the room in which she slept the floor collapsed and he was buried in the ruins of the building. Later he was taken out and was carried to a hospital. He will recover.

Killed at Grade Crossing.

At a grade crossing on the Central Vermont railroad, two miles south of Waterbury, Clitus Johnson was struck and instantly killed by a northbound passenger train Wednesday forenoon, Dec. 11, the place of the accident being not far from Mr. Johnson's home between Waterbury and Middlesex. Mr. Johnson was alone at the time and was driving to Waterbury. The injuries of Mr. Johnson were such that it is thought he was killed instantly, one leg being broken and there were injuries about the head. The remains were taken to the young man's home not far away.

Fairbanks Scales for Parcels Post

The E. & T. Fairbanks Co. of St. Johnsbury began Dec. 10 the shipment of the new parcel post scales, sending 300 by mail and 340 by freight to central points from which they will be distributed to various postoffices. The initial order the government placed with the company was for 500. Three hundred will be shipped daily during December. The scales are all tested before shipment by M. H. Stillman, of the post-office department of Washington. Mr. Stillman is assisted by Henry W. Willis, Edward D. Fisher and Alexander H. Porter of the St. Johnsbury post office force.

Roxbury Hotel Burned.

The hotel building, barn and out-buildings at Roxbury were destroyed by fire early Wednesday morning, Dec. 11, causing a loss estimated at \$5,000 or \$6,000. The hotel was owned and occupied by F. W. Barber, who came to Roxbury from Buffalo, N. Y., recently. The hotel was a two-story structure of fifteen rooms, and every room was occupied. When the inmates were aroused, it was too late to escape by the stairs, so the people imprisoned climbed down some convenient trees and were not harmed. Little of the contents of the hotel was saved, but the horses and wagons were taken out of the barn.

A History of Vermont Congregationalism.

"The Congregational churches of Vermont and their ministry, 1762-1913, historical and statistical, by John M. Comstock, corresponding secretary of the Vermont Congregational Conference," is the title of a book of some 160 pages soon to be issued from the press. It will comprise four parts: (1) A condensed historical account of Congregationalism in Vermont from its beginnings to the present day, including the organizations and institutions connected with it; (2) A list of all Congregational churches ever existing in the state, arranged by towns, with names of ministers, and the beginning and end of the ministry of each; (3) An alphabetical list of all Congregational ministers who have served in the state with data of birth, education, death (if dead), etc.; (4) A list by towns of natives of the state who have entered the Congregational or Presbyterian ministry.

The book will be one of great value to all Vermont Congregationalists. The price has been fixed at \$1.50. As the edition will be limited, subscriptions in advance are desirable, and may be sent to the author at Chelsea, Vt.

Meeting State Grange

In the course of an address before nearly 1000 members of the grange in Vermont at Rutland last week, C. F. Smith of Morrisville went on record as favoring the direct election of United States senators; industrial, agricultural and domestic science education in the public schools; the spread of the co-operative idea among the farmers; public ownership of water power, and the adoption of the income tax amendment. The treasurer's report was read by F. B. Pier of Brattleboro, reporting the total current funds to be \$14,659.93, as compared to \$12,258.25 on hand at this time last year. The total expenditures during the past 12 months have been \$5,409.56. A. A. Priest of Randolph, the secretary, in his report brought out the fact that Rutland valley, with 419 members, is the largest branch in the state. Signed resolutions were adopted, the gist of which was as follows: That the Grangers oppose legislation tending to establish a flat rate upon intangibles of 5-10 and 7-10 of one per cent as provided by a bill before the present legislature; that the Grange deplores the action of the fair management regarding midways and protests against the allowance of illegal or immoral games or attractions.

A resolution that surplus money of the state grange be let out to subordinate granges at a rate not to exceed five per cent for the purchase of buildings or for the payment of indebtedness in building Grange hall was referred to a committee.

A resolution adopted was addressed to the governor and legislature petitioning that the legislature take the proper steps to provide that the waters of the state be owned and controlled, developed and operated by the state in the interests of the people and requesting the governor to ask the legislature to carry out this policy. The resolution also contained protest against trust control of water powers of Vermont.

The following officers were elected: Master, W. N. Cady, Middlebury; overseer, M. B. Roberts, Rupert; lecturer, E. H. Hallet, St. Johnsbury; steward, G. C. Flint, Randolph; assistant steward, M. W. Hyland, Washington; chaplain, Mrs. C. J. Bell, Walden; treasurer, F. B. Pier of Brattleboro; secretary, A. A. Priest of Randolph; gate keeper, L. H. Morgan of South Woodstock; Ceres, Mrs. Ina Joslyn of Northfield; Pomona, Miss Jennie Bell of East Hardwick; Flora, Mrs. H. W. Sargent of Brattleboro; lady assistant steward, Mrs. M. W. Hyland of Washington; members of the executive committee, H. W. Sargent of Brattleboro and Orlando Martin of Plainfield.

Acid Thrower Gets Five Years.

Angelo Hilaire, aged 28, single and of French-Italian descent, was sentenced in Caledonia county court last week by Judge Waterman to not less than five nor more than seven years in state prison, together with a fine of one dollar, for assaulting Mrs. Pierina Peduzzi of Hardwick with acid on November 7. State's Attorney Dutton prosecuted, and James B. Campbell defended, having been assigned for the respondent. The respondent pleaded guilty. The story of the crime is alleged to have been as follows: Hilaire

Continued on Page Ten.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

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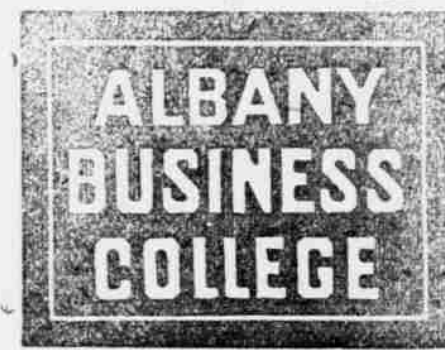
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The Monitor publishes the following club list of magazines and papers. Until further notice these prices will prevail. Here are only a few. We can quote you low prices on ANY magazine. Telephone for price. Any periodical (except as stated) may be new or renewal and may be sent to one or separate addresses. If your Monitor is now paid for at least three months in advance deduct \$1.50 from the club price below on each magazine wanted. If your subscription accompanies your order deduct \$1.50 from each club price except one. Prices given are for BOTH the Monitor and magazine named. Talk with us about magazines. We can save you money. Telephone 19-12, Barton.

	Regular Price	Club Price
Adventure	\$3	\$2.50
American Boy	2.50	2.20
American Magazine	3	2.55
Automobile	4.50	3.70
Boston Herald (6 issues)	4.50	4.35
Boston Journal	4.50	4.00
Boston Post	4.50	4.00
Boston Record	4.50	3.75
Cosmopolitan	3	2.40
Century	5.50	5.00
Delineator	3	2.50
Everybody's	3	2.55
Etude	3	2.55
Farm Journal (2 years)	1.85	1.80
" (5 years)	2.50	2.25
Field and Stream	3.50	2.55
Good Housekeeping	3	2.45
Ladies' Home Journal	3	2.80
McClure's	3	2.55
Metropolitan	3	2.55
Mirror and Farmer	2	1.85
National Magazine	3	2.55
New England Homestead	2.50	2.35
N.Y. Thrice-a-Week-World	4.50	2.55
Outlook	2.50	2.20
Pictorial Review	2.50	2.20
Review of Reviews	4.50	3.10
Youth's Companion	3.50	3.25
St. Nicholas (ren)	4.50	4.00
St. Nicholas (new)	4.50	3.20
Technical World	3	2.55
World Today	3	2.55
World's Work	4.50	3.15
Woman's Home Companion	3	2.55
Saturday Evening Post	3	2.80

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THE CURE LASTED

Mr. Sawyer was later interviewed by our representative and he said: "It gives me pleasure to confirm my former statement regarding Doan's Kidney Pills. They brought lasting benefit in my case and I now have no need of a kidney medicine whatever. You are welcome to continue the use of my name as a reference."

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The Banner Savings Bank Town of Vermont.

On the 4th day of October, 1912, there were 702 depositors in the Hyde Park Savings Bank who resided in Hyde Park and the aggregate of their deposits was more than a quarter of a million dollars—or, to be exact, \$251,081.59—and the population of Hyde Park at the last census was only 1453.

If there is another town in the state of its size that can make such a wonderful showing we would like to know it, and we will cheerfully give that town a free notice commending its thrift.

Think of it! This means that nearly every other, or second, man, woman and child, infant, youth, middle-aged and aged person in Hyde Park, 702 out of 1453, has an average deposit in the Hyde Park Savings Bank of \$357.66.

There is only one conclusion to be drawn from this fact and that is that the people of Hyde Park, who know all about the men who manage the Hyde Park Savings Bank, have unlimited faith and confidence in them.

They know, from close contact with them and as their nearest neighbors, all about their habits, characteristics, idiosyncracies, business abilities, conservatism and banking methods, and they show their implicit faith in these managers by bestowing upon them a measure of confidence and trust which is very rarely found. We doubt if a parallel can be found anywhere.

These home depositors know that safety and not high rates of interest obtained at far away points, is the uniform and unvarying motto of their home bank and believing its managers to be absolutely trustworthy and safe they make this bank the custodian of their spare dollars. Of course the fact that the bank pays four per cent and pays all taxes is very tempting, but no more so than to depositors in other towns.

Nobody knows you quite so well as your near neighbors. If they have faith in you it is usually because you are entitled to their confidence.—News and Citizen.

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